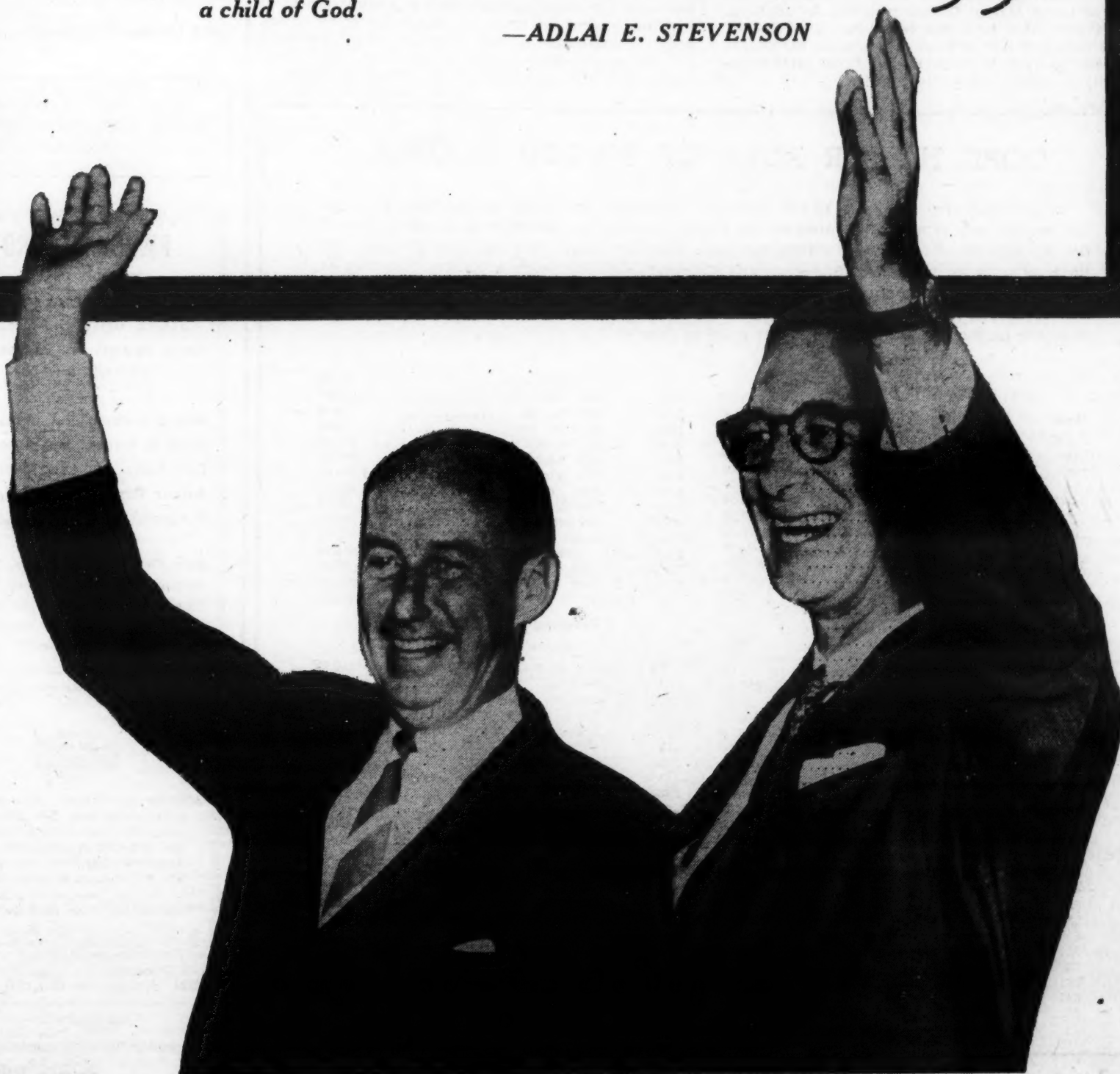


“

If I were to put my political philosophy into a single phrase, it would be this: Trust the people. Trust their good sense, their decency, their fortitude, their faith. Trust them with the facts. Trust them with the great decisions. And fix, as our guiding star, the passion to create a society where people can fulfill their own best selves — where no American is held down by race or color, by worldly condition or social status, from gaining what his character earns him as an American citizen, as a human being and as a child of God.

”

—ADLAI E. STEVENSON



Issues in '56 Elections — As Labor Sees Them

Here in capsule form are several of the key issues in the great election campaign of 1956, issues which have brought forth an unprecedented wave of support for the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket from trade unionists. This is not an attempt to present all of the issues, but rather several of the highlights which, labor believes, distinguish the Democratic and Republican candidacies in this campaign.

PROSPERITY: Most of the economic gains have gone to big business, banks and large stockholders. For example, corporation profits are up 35 percent, but workers' take-home pay has risen by only 4 percent. Small business profits are down by 52 percent. Big corporations have not shared their profits with workers. General Motors' profits went up by 113 percent while GM workers' income has risen by only 15 percent. Farmers' income is down 26 percent. The GOP promised an end to inflation when it took office. Inflation has continued, and prices are higher now than ever.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The GOP opposed the recent improvements in the Social Security Act, particularly payments to women at age 62 and to totally and permanently disabled workers at 50. On the Senate vote to add disability provisions, 42 Democrats voted in favor, 38 Republicans against.

TAFT-HARTLEY: President Eisenhower reneged on his promise to improve the law, and, instead, supported amendments making it worse. This is why Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin resigned. In addition, the National Labor Relations Board has been stacked against labor and has overturned numerous precedents and made many new decisions damaging labor's opportunity to organize the unorganized.

MINIMUM WAGES: The Republican Administration favored an increase to only 90 cents, and the \$1 figure was obtained by a Democratic Congress only over stiff GOP opposition. The Administration has blocked efforts to obtain wider coverage, particularly coverage for retail employees.

TAXES: Tax relief, promised by the Republicans for everyone during the 1952 campaign, has gone largely to large corporations. Out of every dollar of tax relief in the 1953 law, corporations got 73 cents, families earning more than \$5,000 got 18 cents, families earning less than \$5,000 got only 9 cents.

EDUCATION: We are short more than one-third of a million classrooms. One out of five school children is taught in firetrap schools. Well over six million children go only half-session or are crowded 50 or more to a room. The Republican Administration has made only a half-hearted effort to correct this situation. Its proposed legislation was inadequate, and a majority of Republican Congressmen opposed it anyway as attested by the final vote against the Kelley aid-to-education bill.

HOUSING: One out of three homes is substandard, but the Republican Administration has cut public housing by half and supported new legislation slashing it even more. In addition, the federal housing agency is headed by a former Republican Congressman who is a sworn enemy of public housing.

PEACE: Our foreign policy, by Secretary of State Dulles' own admission, has brought us to the brink of a nuclear war three times. Brinks and blunders have damaged our relationship with our democratic allies and lost ground for us in the battle for men's minds in the uncommitted nations. Tension spots throughout the globe—the Suez Canal, Israeli-Arab, Near East, Korea and Indonesia—belle foolish claims of peace.

COPE HONOR ROLL OF RWDSU LOCALS

The biggest single response to the campaign of RWDSU for COPE contributions found locals turning over \$7,244 to the International Union, swelling the grand total to \$24,034 as of Oct. 9. The response is "very gratifying," Pres. Max Greenberg declared, "but the need for funds to bring the message of Stevenson and Kefauver to all the people is greater than ever as the election campaign's crucial days arrive. Make sure your local appears on this COPE Honor Roll by turning in your COPE contribution today. Your voluntary contribution to COPE, and your vote on Election Day, can help bring a better America."

Previously Reported					
Local	City	Amount			
18	New York City	\$ 1,000.00	853	New York City	97.00
19	Memphis, Tenn.	120.00	906	New York City	1,150.00
26	Suffolk, Va.	160.50	970	Ottawa, Ill.	14.10
50	New York City	1,000.00	1085	Berwick, Pa.	15.00
66	Nashua, N. H.	75.00	1102	New York City	350.00
75	Houston, Texas	500.00	1125	New York City	200.00
87B	Cleveland, Ohio	10.00	1199	New York City	1,500.00
94	Marysville, Ohio	25.00	1268	New York City	400.00
108	Newark, N. J.	1,000.00	1283	New York City	50.00
142	Buffalo, N. Y.	17.00	NEJB	Boston, Mass.	385.50
147	New York City	1,000.00	Chicago Joint Bd., Ill.		310.00
184L	Kansas City, Kans.	169.00	Sask. Jt. Bd., Canada		1,900.00
193	New York City	35.00	Indiana Jt. Board		10.00
226	Trenton, N. J.	50.00	District 65, New York City		1,000.00
228	Bristol, Pa.	50.00	TOTAL		16,790.10
260	New York City	73.00	Received in Past 2 Weeks		
262	Newark, N. J.	200.00	Through Oct. 9, 1956.		
273	South Bend, Ind.	22.00	18	New York City (add'l)	500.00
280	Elm Grove, W. V.	100.00	50	New York City (add'l)	500.00
282	New Haven, Conn.	300.00	87	Saginaw, Mich.	403.00
287	New York City	500.00	112	Buffalo, N. Y. (add'l)	10.00
305	Westchester, N. Y.	500.00	180C	Port Gibson, Miss.	36.00
315	Atlanta, Ga.	10.00	194	Chicago, Ill.	226.08
338	New York City	1,900.00	260	New York City (add'l)	96.00
357	Anderson, Ind.	52.00	305	Westchester, N. Y. (add'l)	250.00
390	Cincinnati, Ohio	110.00	338	New York City (add'l)	1,000.00
425	Bethlehem, Pa.	17.00	386	Grand Rapids, Mich.	115.00
432	Kansas City, Mo.	10.00	850	Gerard, Pa. (add'l)	440.00
443	Mason, Michigan	4.00	853	New York City (add'l)	10.00
453	Gadsden, Ala.	55.00	906	New York City (add'l)	250.00
506	Gadsden, Ala.	79.00	1199	New York City (add'l)	250.00
583A	No. Attleboro, Mass.	2.00	1268	New York City (add'l)	600.00
585	New York City	50.00	1414	Cumberland, Md.	30.00
588	Malden, Mass.	25.00	District 65, N. Y. C. (add'l)		2,000.00
596A	Providence, R. I.	36.00	Chicago Jt. Bd. (add'l)		350.00
721	New York City	385.00	New England Jt. Bd. (add'l)		178.00
835	Fort Wayne, Ind.	107.00			7,244.08
850	Girard, Pa.	10.00			GRAND TOTAL TO DATE 24,034.18

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"Ballots are the rightful and
peaceful successors of bullets."
—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

RWDSU RECORD

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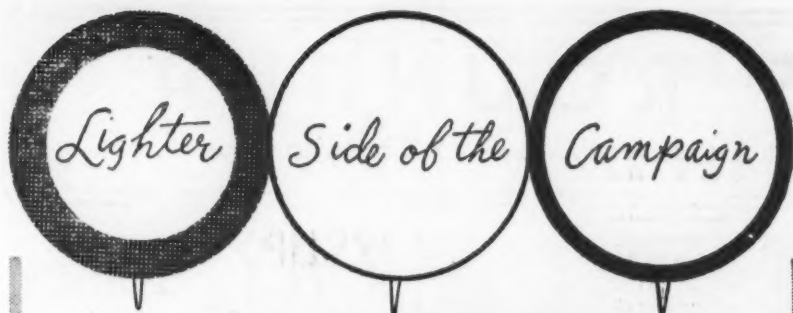
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rwdsu RECORD



THE BALLAD OF JOE SMITH

A new political song with a labor flavor—"The Ballad of Joe Smith"—is picking up in popularity around the country since it was first introduced by its composer, Joe Glazer, singing troubador of the labor movement and educational director of the United Rubber Workers. It is sung to the tune of the Song of Joe Hill, labor organizer who became a symbol of labor's fight to organize.

Joe Smith, of course, has become a symbol of the average "Joe." It all started when Joe Smith was gavelled out of the 1956 Republican Party convention in San Francisco by convention chairman Joe Martin. Following are the words to "The Ballad of Joe Smith:"

I dreamed I saw Joe Smith last night,
Alive as you and me.
Says I, "But, Joe, I thought you're
dead."

"I never died," says he.
"I never died," says he.

"In San Francisco, Joe," says I,
Him standing by my bed,
"The GOP got rid of you."
Says Joe, "But I ain't dead."
Says Joe, "But I ain't dead."

"The GOP Convention, Joe,
Was open so they said.
But when you challenged Tricky Dick,
Joe Martin shot you dead.
Joe Martin shot you dead."

"The bosses of the GOP, Joe,
Took you for a ride."

"Takes more than that to kill Joe
Smith."

Says he, "I never died."
Says he, "I never died."

"Joe Smith ain't dead"
He says to me,
"Joe Smith ain't never died.
Where working men and farmers
vote,
Joe Smith is at their side.
Joe Smith is at their side."

"From San Diego up to Maine,
Wherever you may be.
You'll find Joe Smith in every town,
Despite the GOP.
Despite the GOP."

I dreamed I saw Joe Smith last night,
Alive as you and me.
Says I, "But, Joe, I thought you're
dead."

"I never died," says he.
"I never died," says he.

SEN. KNOWLAND, MEET SEN. KNOWLAND

"The whole nation knows that the Democrats tried vainly for 18 months to end the stalemated war in Korea. The people know that Dwight D. Eisenhower visited Korea and a peace ensued under which the Communists gained not one foot of ground."

—SEN. WILLIAM KNOWLAND, Sept. 5, 1956.

"Granting the Communists an armistice in Korea was a mistake. I thought so at the time and I have not changed my views on that. I think the armistice is a farce."

—SEN. WILLIAM KNOWLAND, Dec. 24, 1954.

PIE IN THE SKY, WITH TWO AUTOS

The mythical "never, never land" of politics has finally been reached in the 1956 campaign. Promised "in the not too distant future" were a four day week, two autos and three TV sets for every family.

And all these promises came in one campaign speech in Colorado Springs, Colo. by none other than Republican Vice President Richard M. Nixon. They provoked in turn ringing Democratic and labor blasts still bouncing off the hillsides.

What particularly angered Nixon's political foes is that he has just finished presiding over the Senate that passed the \$1 an hour minimum wage and improved social security benefits over his objections as a member of the Eisenhower team.

Statistically-minded unionists quickly figured out that the 90-cent minimum favored by the Vice-President, combined with a four-day week, would produce exactly \$28.80 a week. This, they contended, would not buy many TV sets or extra automobiles.

Democratic candidate for President Adlai Stevenson couldn't resist cracking Nixon's rose-tinted glasses just a trifle. He went back and found some 1928 quotes of Herbert Hoover about "two cars in every garage" and said that Nixon's words were a "hollow echo" of the former President.

Labor Votes Worry GOP As Stevenson-Kefauver Gain in Election Race

With Election Day only three weeks off, the campaign was taking on all the aspects of a slugfest between two equally-matched opponents. Wall Streeters cited by columnist Sylvia Porter were offering even money on the Presidential race, instead of the 3 to 1 odds that favored Pres. Eisenhower only a few weeks ago. This shift, also noted by other observers, represented a tremendous gain for the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket, and was obviously worrying the Republicans.

One of the nation's most astute political reporters, James Reston of the N. Y. Times, in an analysis of the campaign published Oct. 10, described Democratic strategy this way: "To organize the party's natural strength in the Solid South and the urban North, to appeal to New Deal and populist sentiments everywhere, and to exploit the divisions and other weak points in the Republican organizations in states such as Pennsylvania, California, Minnesota, Washington and Massachusetts."

The most important factor in the Democratic drive and the one that worries the Republicans most, according to Reston, is the support and active cooperation that Stevenson and Kefauver are getting from labor. This, coupled with the growing conviction among more and more Americans that the Republicans are the party of Big Business, is causing the GOP much concern.

In the RWDSU itself, there is ample evidence of heightened interest in political action, as well as widespread recognition of the role that RWDSUers are playing in the campaign:

- Contributions to COPE have gone over the \$24,000 mark in the most spectacular two-week score yet registered in the RWDSU drive. (See Honor Roll on Page 2.)

- Pres. Max Greenberg was appointed to the Democratic National Committee's Labor Advisory Committee by Chairman Paul Butler and was a featured speaker, together with Sen. Lehman and other notables, at a dinner in honor of Mayor Robert Wagner. (See Page 5.)

- Rep. Frank Dumas of the RWDSU New England Joint Board was appointed State Chairman for Labor Activities in Vermont by Mr. Butler.

- Esther Murray, AFL-CIO Director of Women's Activities, drew national attention to RWDSU Local 436 in Birmingham, Ala., whose members in the city's five-and-dime variety stores—practically all of them women—achieved 100 percent success in their registration drive. (See Page 7.)

- Louis Hollander, president of the N.Y. State CIO Council, told RWDSU local leaders at a COPE meeting in New York Oct. 2, that he was counting heavily upon the RWDSU to help the Council put across its campaign in behalf of Stevenson, Kefauver and Senatorial candidate Robert F. Wagner. (See Page 5.)

RWDSU members, like other unionists, were aware that the campaign involved far more than the offices of President and Vice-President. Hotly-fought contests for the Senate, the House of Representatives, state legislatures and local offices were getting active attention from union members in all parts of the country.

A gigantic registration campaign in most sections of the U.S. during the past few weeks showed the fine results that can be achieved by unions in a "register and vote" drive. In Michigan, for instance, AFL-CIO unions—including the RWDSU—ran their biggest registration campaign ever. By the time that registration closed Oct. 8, Democratic enrollment in Detroit had gone up 100,000 over 1952. If that many additional vote Democratic on Nov. 6, the key state of Michigan will transfer its 20 electoral votes, which went to Eisenhower in 1952, to the Democratic standard-bearers, Stevenson and Kefauver.

In New York City, counted on to roll up a big margin for the Democrats, the first day of registration Oct. 9 saw a record turnout.

RWDSU WOMEN LEADERS ON NEW COPE COMMITTEE

NEW YORK CITY—Two RWDSU leaders, Valerie Robinson of District 65 and Augustine Tompkins of Local 1-S, are among the ten women unionists who make up the newly-formed executive committee of COPE's Women's Division in this city. The committee's first meeting, held early this month in the offices of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, was devoted to planning an all-out registration among union members.

Seated left to right around table are Valerie Robinson, RWDSU, Malvina Freedman of Beauty Culturists Union, Mae C. Healy of Telephone Operators, Josephine Telesco of Electrical Workers, Bessie Hillman of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Marian Minus of Newspaper Guild, Madeline Dillon of Office Employees Union, and Minnie Teitelbaum of Hatters Union. Standing are Marion R. Galvin of Biscuit & Cracker Workers and Augustine Tompkins of RWDSU.



LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

Compiled from news releases of AFL-CIO News Service, Press Associates-PAI, and the Canadian Coop. Press Assn.

Strike at Swift Won

CHICAGO (PAI)—Some 25,000 striking Swift workers, members of the two AFL-CIO meat unions, have returned to their jobs after a 10-day walk-out with what officials of the unions call a "tremendous victory." The strike was ended at 10 a.m., Sept. 30.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

RWDSU-CIO Record, Published Bi-weekly except one issue in January and August, at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1956.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher: Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union-CIO, 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36.
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Business manager: none.

2. The owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other incorporated firm, its name and addresses, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union AFL-CIO, 132 W. 43 St., N. Y. 36. Max Greenberg, Pres., 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36. Alvin E. Heaps, Sec-Treas., 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36. Jack Paley, Exec. Sec., 132 W. 43 St., N. Y. 36.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

Max Steinbock, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1956. Nathan L. Zirkin, Notary Public, State of New York. Qualified in Queens County No. 41-9804373. Certificate filed with New York County Clerk. Commission expires March 30, 1958.

A statement issued by Earl W. Jimereson, president and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Ralph Helstein, president, and G. R. Hathaway, secretary-treasurer, of the United Packinghouse Workers, declared:

"The purpose of our strike against Swift & Co., has been fulfilled and a tremendous victory won. Swift has withdrawn demands which would have upset long-established practices and reduced employee benefits. The company has also been forced to increase its pre-strike package offer by at least five cents per hour.

"A company attempt to turn backwards toward the longer workweek by eliminating our long-established paid wash-up periods has been defeated and its efforts to impose a waiting period for sick pay benefits upon veteran employees has also been blocked," the union officials declared.

From the time the strike started until the conclusion of the walkout, union leaders reported that Swift had to improve its offers in 19 important areas. Among these are greater wage increases, improved sick pay benefits, separation pay for technologically unemployed, special raises for hundreds of jobs to eliminate inequities, reduction of the geographical wage differential and improved vacations.

The settlement came after four other major packers had reached an agreement with union negotiators, leaving Swift pretty well isolated. The union shop was the one major demand that the unions did not win from Swift. The other major packers did sign union security clauses.

The Swift agreement provides for a three year contract with a 1956 across-the-board wage increase of 10 cents an hour; 7.5 cents in 1957 and another 7.5 cents in 1958. Also, the spread between wage brackets increased from the present 3.5 to 4 cents an hour, providing for additional wage increases. Thus, an employee on a 10 bracket job will receive, in addition to his across-the-board increase, 5 cents an hour. Those on a 15 bracket job will receive an additional 7.5 cents per hour. A 20 bracket job will receive an additional 10 cents per hour.

Among the other provisions are escalator clauses for cost-of-living increases, continued reduction of geographical and female wage differentials, separation pay in case of technological unemployment.



G.M. BOSS' BROTHER retires on pension negotiated by Auto Workers Union after 28 years with Fisher Body plant in Lansing, Mich. Leroy J. Curtice, 68, brother of G.M. Pres. Harlow Curtice, will draw \$63 a month plus social security under contract negotiated by UAW with Harlow Curtice, who is expected to retire on a pension of \$68,000 a year.

Pressmen Call for 35-Hour Week

PHILADELPHIA (PAI)—The 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, one of the master printers of all time, was marked in his home town by more than 1,400 delegates attending the 36th National Convention of the Printing Pressmen.

The delegates, representing 762 locals, called for a goal of a 35 hour week, noting that most of the union's contracts currently provide for a 37½ hour week.

The convention also authorized Pres. Thomas E. Dunwoody, reelected to a new term, to appoint whatever committees may be necessary "and to take appropriate steps to facilitate the merging of any interested union" with the Pressmen.

Politics played a major role in the proceedings. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said: "As Americans, we have a perfect right to ask our membership to exercise their right to vote and that they vote in the interest of good government, sound economy and strong America."

Pennsylvania Governor George M. Leader told delegates, "the trade union movement has nothing in common whatever with the Republican Party."

7 N.Y. Dailies Face Walkout

NEW YORK CITY.—The American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO, declared that New York City publishers are refusing to bargain on Guild contract proposals as "part of a larger program of obstruction fostered by their publisher organizations."

Contracts with seven major daily papers, covering editorial, advertising and commercial employees of the newspapers, expire Oct. 31. The local has adopted a "no improved contract, no work" policy.

The board condemned the New York publishers for "arrogantly refusing to bargain on the contract proposals submitted in all good faith by the Guild. Instead they have demanded not only that the Guild radically modify its contract proposals as a prerequisite to beginning negotiations, but also accept a series of retrogressions in existing contracts that could lead only to the destruction of the Guild's job and union security.

A pattern of this approach was revealed last month at the annual meeting of the New York State Publishers' Assn., the Guild declared, when the publishers were warned against "tolerance" of unions and were urged to:

- 1) Resist union demands by refusing to bargain on union proposals;
- 2) Beware of agreements that might embarrass other publishers;
- 3) "Just keep on negotiating" indefinitely, if necessary, to avoid agreement.

Retail Trade Wages Surveyed by BLS

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—A comprehensive nationwide survey of the earnings of retail trade employees will be undertaken this autumn according to Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The wage study, authorized by the 84th Congress, is the most comprehensive ever made in retail trade by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, although smaller studies of various sectors of the industry have been conducted in the past. It is designed to provide information on the earnings as well as the hours worked on nonsupervisory employees in stores, offices and warehouses.

what's new in our industry

Ten visiting Japanese industrialists and government officials toured Macy's in New York and came away impressed with the "immensity" of the store. The group's purpose is to study all phases of American management techniques. . . . In the experimental stages at Macy's is the technique of stamping cash register receipts directly onto small paper bags instead of giving a separate receipt to the customer. The method is being used for non-returnable items. . . . Oppenheim Collins, Brooklyn department store since 1906, will close its door. The store has been leased by E. J. Korvette, discount department store.

Herbst's of North Dakota has introduced a novel credit system for teenagers. A \$10 book is issued with coupons that can be spent for any merchandise in the store. Teen-agers make monthly payments and cannot receive a new book until the old one is paid for. . . . Montgomery Ward has announce plans for three new stores, the first additions

to the chain since 1942. All three units will be in new suburban shopping centers. . . . New York City's major department stores scored strong sales increases in the month of September. Sales were 3.5% higher than in the same month in 1955.

W. T. Grant is planning a \$500,000 store in the center of the downtown New Albany, Ind. business district. . . . Ground breaking ceremony was celebrated for Abraham & Straus at the Great South Bay shopping center in Babylon, Long Island. . . . Saks-34th opened its first suburban branch in the new Bar Harbor Shopping Center in Massapequa Park, L. I.

. . . The upward movement of prices continued with increases announced on textiles and shoes. . . . Consumers' installment payment debt climbed by \$324 million to another new record high. . . . Around-the-clock service for late or

forgetful shoppers will be part of two new multi-million dollar shopping centers now building in West Orange, N. J., and Milford, Conn. The 24-hour, 7-day day service will be made available through vending machines that fill sell grocery, drug and common household essentials in hours when the centers' stores are closed.

National Shoes recently opened four new retail stores in New York and New Jersey. The openings bring the total for the shoe chain to 126. . . . The number of apparel retailers failing tapered off somewhat in September, according to Dun and Bradstreet. However, the first nine months of the year show an increase of 39% in failures compared with a year ago.

F. W. Woolworth's \$4 million warehouse in New York City is considered a model of efficiency in the handling and storage of materials. This was made possible by

using punch cards and a slot code, with up-to-date conveying equipment, automatic elevators and a new storage rack design for merchandise. The shipping center, largest of its kind in the country, is one of four Woolworth warehouses handling merchandise from coast to coast and in Canada.

A new idea in the grocery field finds Campbell's selling its frozen soups in multi-packed units. . . . Sales and earnings for Grand Union for the quarter and six months ended Sept. 1 were the highest in its 84-year history. . . . Food Fair Stores reports a new high in sales for its fiscal year of \$475,197,534, an increase of 15.9% over the preceding year. . . . Safeway Stores reported a record net income of \$16,462,979 from its 1,980 food outlets for the 36 weeks ended Sept. 8, more than double the amount earned in the corresponding period last year when there were 2,009 stores.

—Compiled by Rosemarie DaSilva



COPE CONFERENCE of New England RWDSU leaders Sept. 22 in Leominster, Mass., brings together presidents of 8 locals in 7 cities to hear RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg urge full participation in political campaigns. Seated l. to r., Ruth Rusek of Local 588, Malden; Edna Thomits, Local 580A, Everett; Ida Taylor, Local 59, Worcester, Mass.; Lillian Gagne, Local 66, Nashua, N.H. Standing, Salvatore Perla, Local 61, Leominster; RWDSU Exec. Vice Pres. Alex Bail, Pres. Greenberg, Regional Dir. Thomas J. Leone, George Driscoll, Local 224, Springfield, and Herman Bourque, Local 875, Fitchburg, Mass.

N. Y. LEADERS MAP AID FOR WAGNER

NEW YORK CITY—A meeting to plan ways and means of putting RWDSU dollars and manpower into the campaign behind Stevenson, Kefauver and Senatorial candidate Robert F. Wagner brought together 50 representatives of the union's New York locals on Oct. 2. They used the occasion to turn in more than \$5,000 in COPE contributions, and to pledge their best efforts to raise another \$5,000—over and above their COPE donations—to aid the State CIO campaign.

On hand to hear these pledges in person were Pres. Louis Hollander of the N.Y. State CIO Council and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg made the pledge on behalf of the New York locals. Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail chaired the meeting.

Hollander paid tribute to the RWDSU for the fine work it has been doing in the field of political action. "It is only fitting," he said, "that your International president should be selected as a featured speaker at the dinner to be given by the labor movement of New York on Oct. 10 in honor of Mayor Wagner. I am sure he will again be as good a spokesman for the political aspirations of labor as he was at our recent State CIO convention."

Hollander and Iushewitz emphasized the importance of labor's stake in the election outcome on the state as well as national level. They stressed the need to prevent the Republicans from winning a "veto-proof" state legislature—that is, one in which the GOP has more than two-thirds of the seats and therefore can over-ride the governor's veto. Unless labor acts decisively, they warned, the GOP might achieve such a majority, to the detriment of everything that labor stands for.

Pres. Greenberg reported that the RWDSU had already over-subscribed its COPE quota, and hoped to turn in at least \$10,000 more. "More money will be raised for political action this year," he said, "than in the entire previous history of our union."

Nevertheless, Pres. Greenberg urged even greater efforts to raise funds. He pointed to the heavy expenditures being made by the state and city labor bodies for TV and radio time and newspaper advertising, as well as the many appeals for funds that come in from pro-labor candidates.



SPECIAL APPEAL by N.Y. State CIO Council Pres. Louis Hollander and City CIO Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz gets prompt response at meeting of N.Y. area RWDSU leaders Oct. 2. Pres. Max Greenberg is shown presenting to Hollander part of \$5,000 pledged to aid senatorial campaign of N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr. Iushewitz smiles appreciatively at Pres. Greenberg as Exec. V-P Alex Bail beams.



N.Y. MAYOR ROBERT WAGNER visits District 65 in course of his campaign for Senate seat of retired Sen. Herbert H. Lehman. Wagner, son of the famous author of Wagner Labor Relations Act, stopped at meeting of District's rank and file local officers, where he was greeted warmly by Pres. David Livingston, r., and by standing applause of 150-member Executive Council of '65.

Northeast

Retail Store Drive on in Port Chester

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—A store-by-store organizing campaign covering this suburban town's retail establishments has yielded three signed contracts and the prospect of considerably more, Local 305 Pres. Harry Rosenzweig reported, despite the opposition of the local Chamber of Commerce and the town police. Leading the campaign for '305' are Rosenzweig, Business Agent George Surtes, and Organizers James Vetrano, Al Milstein and Milton Kaplan.

A two-day strike victory at Delson Shoe Co. sparked the drive. The settlement on Sept. 22 brought the 5-day, 40-hour week, wages of \$95 to \$115, welfare benefits, a pension plan and other union contract provisions to employees of the firm's Port Chester and Larchmont stores.

This victory was followed in short order by settlements with the shop next door, Cambridge Men's Wear, and Slax 'n Jax, another men's wear store. Negotiations have been agreed to by two other men's wear stores, Martin's and Henry's Men's Shop.

At Favorite Shoe Store, an employee who signed with the union was discharged, and unfair labor practice charges are now pending. Now in the process of organization are two other stores, Siegel's and I. Goldberg & Son.

Daitch-Shopwell Pact Signed

In other developments in Westchester County, Rosenzweig reported that the new Daitch-Shopwell agreement had been unanimously ratified at a meeting of 184 employees, out of a total of 210 employed in the firm's Westchester supermarkets.

The 3-year pact provides a \$3 general increase retroactive to June 5; retirement fund payments of \$8 per month for each employee beginning next June; and a reduction of 2½ hours in the work week, effective the following June. Employees now work 5 days, 45 hours, which will be reduced to 42½ in June, 1958.

Macy Charged With Anti-Union Bias

NEW YORK CITY.—Macy department store has been charged with discriminatory hiring practices at the company's new Roosevelt Field store which contribute materially to the unemployed population in the Nassau Suffolk area.

The charge was made in a letter sent to New York State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin by Local 1-S of the RWDSU, which represents 8,000 workers employed in Macy's stores in Herald Square, Parkchester, Jamaica, White Plains and Flatbush.

The union charged that Macy's has persistently refused to consider for employment in the Roosevelt Field store workers laid off from jobs in other Macy stores. The union also charged that Macy's excludes from employment "any person who is or has been affiliated with—or who might be sympathetic to—Local 1-S."

The union said that "the burden thus imposed upon the communities of Nassau and Suffolk counties—as well as areas of Queens County—is unwarranted and contrary to the best interests of both the counties involved and the State as a whole."

Local 1-S called Commissioner Lubin's attention to the fact that workers who collect unemployment insurance benefits are penalized for failing to be available for employment, and called upon him to publicly condemn Macy's "for creating and maintaining unemployment based upon anti-union bias."

Long-Sought Pensions Won at W. Va. Bakers

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—200 RWDSUers at two bakeries in this city—Mootz's and Heiner's—have achieved a goal they've been shooting for during the past 5 years with the establishment of a pension plan in their contract settlement negotiated with both companies last month, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported. The agreement also provides wage increases, vacation improvements and other gains over a 3-year period.

Company payment to the Local 21 Pension Fund starts Jan. 1, 1957, and will be \$12 per month per employee. A union committee is to meet the employers in the coming weeks to work out details of the pension plan, Johnson said.

Johnson, who worked at Mootz's before he joined the full time union staff, described the workers as being "very happy over this victory. After all, they've been looking for this kind of security for at least 5 years, and now through their union they've won it."

Workers Due to Retire

He said several men in each of the shops are ready to retire now, and in the next few years a substantial number will become eligible. Both companies, he said, are long established in Huntington, and a number of employees have service of as long as 30 years.

Johnson said management cooperated sincerely on the agreement, and observed that the employers also feel proud of the achievement.

Enthusiasm for the whole settlement package was reflected in the nearly 100% turnout of the 200 workers at Jr. Mechanics Hall on Oct. 6, and their near-unanimous ratification of the agreement.

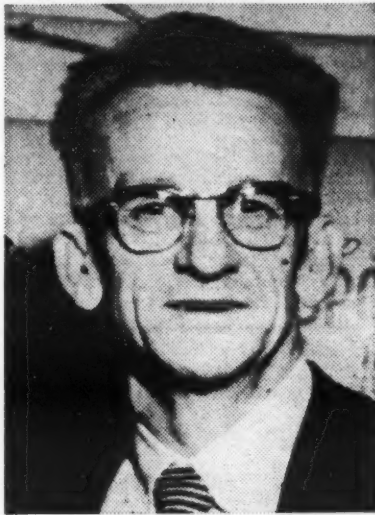
Other terms are:

- 10-cent hourly wage boosts for plant employees—5 cents in 1957 and 5 cents in '58. Advertising poster man receives \$2 now and \$2 next year.

- Commission increases of .3% for route salesmen—.1% in '57 and .2% in '58. Weekly guarantees were raised from \$65 to \$70 this year.

- Assurance that senior employees work at least 42 hours a week all year round.

- Vacations of 3 weeks after 13 years in 1956 and after 12 years in '58 instead of the previous 14-year requirement. Vacations may be split at the worker's discretion. Vacation pay will be figured on the basis of average earnings, includ-



EDGAR L. JOHNSON

ing overtime, during 3 weeks prior to vacation instead of the previous 40-hour basis.

- Grievances to be arbitrated by the American Arbitration Association instead of a judge of the Southern Federal District Court.

- Route men may bid for better routes every 18 months instead of waiting 2 years between bids.

- A uniform committee will be set up to act on choice and price of work clothing.

- Pay during service on juries is raised to \$7 a day.

The union committee was led by Johnson and Local 21 Pres. Gordon Millard of Heiner's, with Regional Dir. Jerry Hughes sitting in for the discussions on the pension plan. Other members were Stewards Jim Call, Irwin Ferguson, Bernard Snider and Bill Miller; Charles Bledsoe, Paul Murphy, Ray Williams and Steven Banks.



INDIANA JOINT BOARD composed of presidents and stewards from all over State participated in RWDSU conference Sept. 22 in Indianapolis. Meeting discussed organizing drive and COPE campaign. In rear, are Int'l. Reps. Dan Roser, left, and Joseph Romer, fourth from left.

21-Cent Wage Hike for 300 At Pillsbury in Hamilton, O.

HAMILTON, O.—Wage boosts of 21 cents an hour over the next three years for all 300 of the Pillsbury Mills employees in this city were accompanied by additional increases averaging 10 cents an hour correcting inequities of about 200 workers as the result of negotiations under a contract reopener last month, Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes reported.

The Local 160 negotiating committee, consisting of a new local leadership elected last March, convinced the company that general wage improvements and extension of the contract should be discussed as well as wage inequities, for which the contract was originally reopened.

As a result, general increases effective 6 months in advance of the contract's expiration date brought each employee \$144 extra for this year. The contract was due to expire in March 1957.

The members ratified the settlement at a meeting Sunday, Sept. 23. Its total value is estimated at 32 cents an hour, including an additional paid holiday and a number of other contract improvements. Inequity wage boosts ranged from 5 to 15 cents an hour and are retroactive to June 25, 1956, the date the company's new job classification program went into effect.

General increases of 12 cents an hour are effective Oct. 15, 1956, 5 cents in Oct. 1957, and 4 cents in October 1958. In March of '58 the contract will be opened for wage inequity discussions. Hughes described the settlement as "outstanding for this area this year," pointing out that

many members received immediate increases of 27 cents an hour, and still have an additional 9 cents coming in the next two years.

The union negotiating committee included Pres. Herman Carpenter, Vice-Pres. Dewey Anderson, Lacy Pierce, James Hill and Edna Lynch. Hughes and Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenbalm assisted.

Union Loyalty Grows With Length of Memberships

MINNEAPOLIS, (PAI).—The longer a union member, the greater the union loyalty. This was the conclusion reached in a poll of Minneapolis trade unionists by Walter H. Uphoff and Marvin D. Dunnette of the University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center.

The poll shows that trade unionism grows on a worker and that the longer he (or she) works under union shop conditions the greater the sense of loyalty to the union.—Johnny-come-latelys in the union movement are not quite so likely to plump for the union card.

The survey was made of 1,251 union members from 13 union organizations representing in excess of 14,000 members.

Illinois Labor All-Out to Elect Stengel to U. S. Senate

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of the RWDSU are joining with labor and liberal minded people throughout Illinois to defeat arch-reactionary Senator Everett M. Dirksen, and bring to the Senate the tall, slim, 41-year-old Democratic candidate, Richard Stengel.

Dirksen's record in favor of big business and against working people is an open story in Chicago and throughout Illinois.

The record shows that Dirksen voted against improving Social Security; against paying fair prevailing wages on the Federal road program; against a fair tax reduction for the working man; for a tax bill giving 72% of all tax benefits to big corporations and the wealthy; that he voted against labor-backed bills 22 straight times, including a vote for the Taft-Hartley act.

The record of Richard Stengel is less well known. But as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for four terms he achieved stature as an able, independent-minded, active legislator.

There is no question that, should he be elected, labor will find in Dick Stengel another important friend in the U. S. Senate, a team-mate for the other fine Il-

linois Senator, Paul Douglas.

On labor matters Stengel has this to say:



RICHARD STENGEL, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator in Illinois, discusses civil rights programs with Walter Reuther, first vice-president of AFL-CIO, at Democratic platform committee meeting in Chicago.

"Organized labor has proved itself a sound and constructive force in our nation. Under such great Democratic laws

as the National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, unemployment compensation, the Bacon-Davis and the Norris-LaGuardia Acts, labor has improved the rights and earnings of working people, and has been instrumental in ushering in an era of cooperative effort and great prosperity.

"Many labor unions are making great strides with their programs for pensions, health and welfare insurance, and care for the aging. Labor has worked realistically and effectively to strengthen the national economy and improve the national standards of living.

"I regard as mischievous any attempt to set labor apart. Labor is your next door neighbor, and the man at the grocery counter of the local store. He is your man in front of cashier's window at the local bank, and the man who fills your gas tank at the local station.

"The Democratic party has been a true friend of Labor; the Republican party, on its record of votes against great and constructive laws, and on its record of the past four years, is not. This policy of undermining the gains of the past 20 years by administrative action must be brought to an end and the laws kept in their full meaning."

And this, of course, is the reason why RWDSU members are going all-out to elect Richard Stengel to the U. S. Senate.

Election Win Seen Oct. 22 at Ga. Toy Plant

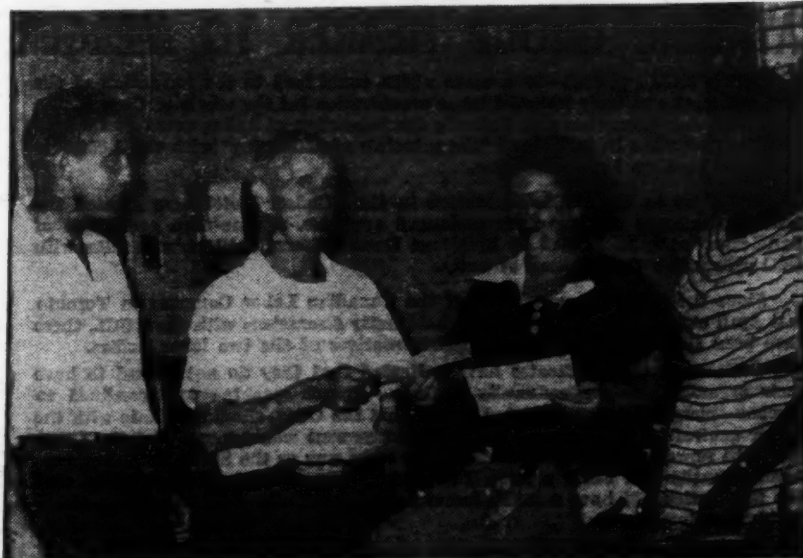
ATLANTA, Ga.—The 350 employees of the Rushton Toy Co. will have the opportunity to name the union of their choice in a National Labor Relations Board election this month, Regional Dir. Frank Parker reported. The election date, Oct. 22, comes after a lengthy delay by the Board, which had been sitting on the workers' petition since July 23. Int'l Rep. Bill Connell, who is directing the campaign on the scene, said there was full confidence among the Rushton workers and the union leaders helping them to organize, that the RWDSU would be chosen on Oct. 22 by an overwhelming majority of the plant.



GRIEVANCE SETTLED at American Tobacco in Charleston, S. C. finds Local 15A Steward Mildred Mayes, right, congratulating Dorothy Howard on winning sick pay of \$40. Steward Mayes of the 3rd floor making department is a new rank and file leader, and scored win in this, her first grievance case. Company sought to withhold sick benefits on technicality, was proved wrong. Said Dorothy, "Without the union I could never have won."



CONTRACT COMPLETED at Blue Plate Foods in New Orleans gets once-over by Local 503 negotiating committee. On deck is Clifton J. Hernandez. New 18-month pact provides 8-cent average hourly wage boosts, company-paid pension plan, better vacations and holidays and improved job ratings. L. to r., Shirley Bonnacaze, Charles Rolling, Hernandez, Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade, Edward R. Roser. Members Spurlock and Wilson were absent.



BACK PAY WON by Dudley Walters, fired from Claussen's Bakery for activity in organizing the plant into Charleston, S. C. Local 15A, is celebrated at union office. L. to r., '15A' member Edgar Forrester, Walters, Pres. Elizabeth Porter, Financial Sec. Marie Hodges. NLRB ordered reinstatement and back pay, which came to \$1,756.30. Plant is well on the way to organization.

October 14, 1956

Evidence for this is in the fact that a large majority has been signed up in the union since last July, when the petition for election was filed. Since then the number of union members has grown until it approaches 100% of the plant.

Another element leading to confidence in an election victory is the quick success which resulted from the first test of the workers' strength as a united group some weeks ago. A company attempt to stall the election by raising a phony unfair labor practice charge was decisively turned back. The workers met in a body, protested the move and told management that either the charges would be withdrawn or there would be a strike. The company withdrew.

Aid in organizing the Rushton plant has come from the regional AFL-CIO as well as from a section of the International representing long-organized toy workers in West Virginia. Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball lent his experience in the toy industry, as did Int'l Rep. Charles Hess, who works with Marx Toy RWDSU members in Glen Dale, W. Va.

15-Cent Package Gained At Donovan Coffee Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Donovan Coffee workers this month settled a new one-year contract with a 15-cent hourly package of gains, including 5 cents an hour raises for everyone, a new health and life insurance plan, and vacation improvements.

The health and welfare plan, which will be fully company paid, is the same as that won by the bakery RWDSUs in this city earlier this year. Like the bakery plan, it is effective Jan. 1, 1957. Details of the provisions of the health plan are being worked out with the employers.

Additional wage gains of 7 to 9 cents were won in the scaling department. Union negotiators were Shop Chairman Edie Martin, Willie Franklin and Int'l Rep. Bill Langston. Regional Dir. Frank Parker sat in for the health plan phase of the talks.

26-Cent Package for 100 At Bremner Biscuit in Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—More than 100 members of Local 441 working at Bremner Biscuit this month won the same 26-cent settlement package as was established at the Big Four bakeries in this city earlier this year, Regional Dir. Frank Parker reported.

While the value of the settlement was the same, its benefits were distributed differently at Bremner, with 20 cents going to the workers in cash over the three contract years. This was so because the Bremner workers have been enjoying health benefit and life insurance coverage while the larger bakeries will only have begun to pay toward a health and welfare plan as a result of the recent agreement.

The Bremner workers won cash benefits of 5 cents an hour effective Oct. 1, 1956; 7 cents in 1957 and 8 cents in 1958. Additional wage boosts of 4 cents in each contract year go to the employees of the make-up department, which prepares the dough for all the company's various baked products.

Also won in the new contract was company payment of \$2 a week per employee into the pension fund established in the agreement with the Big Four shops this year. Other improvements were plantwide seniority instead of the more limited department seniority; one day's paid funeral leave, and arbitration of grievances by one arbitrator instead of the previous 5-man board.

The union negotiators were led by Parker and Int'l Rep. Bill Langston and included Shop Chairman Bobby Harden, L. Kagle, Ray Spruill, Claude Greene, Victor Parker and Lomax Smith. Company spokesmen were Bill May, plant manager; Ray Brake, production superintendent and J. Vandertoll.

Ala. Local Praised For Registration

Like virtue, good citizenship has very important rewards of its own, and it's always nice to see the pleasant side effects which can sometimes be brought on by conscientious work. The members of RWDSU Local 436 working at the W.T. Grant five-and-ten-cent store in Birmingham, Ala., led by '436' Pres. Vivian Smith, won themselves some unexpected laurels recently when they got national-wide publicity for having seen to it that the whole shop of about 50 members registered to vote.



Vivian Smith

The publicity splash came in a weekly bulletin of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), which is sent to editors of labor and commercial newspapers throughout the country. Pres. Smith also happens to be co-director of COPE's Women's Activities Dept. for Alabama.

Top Rates at Buckeye in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss.—Local 180A has set new high rates in the cotton seed oil industry of this state in a contract settlement with the cotton oil division of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp. in this city, Regional Dir. Harry Bush reported.

Nearly 100 members now enjoy a scale ranging from \$1.10½ an hour for general labor to \$1.87½ for top mechanics. The new rates result from general wage increases of 2 to 3½ cents an hour. Added to wage boosts won in March of this year, the total increases won by the Buckeye RWDSUs in 1956 are 5½ to 9 cents an hour, Bush said. The new agreement also provides 3 days' paid funeral leave.

Terms of the agreement, which runs for a year, are retroactive to July 26, expiration date of the previous contract. Negotiating for the union were '180A' Pres. Sylvester Guster, Albert Hemphill, Clarence Hinton, Will Young and Ben Knott, with Bush.

Sask. RWDSU Convention Charts Organizing Plans

SASKATOON, Sask.—A four-day convention of the RWDSU's Saskatchewan Joint Board, held in this city Sept. 16 to 19, brought together nearly 60 delegates from all parts of the province to hear reports, elect officers and plan policies for the coming year. Pres. Len Wallace chaired the session.

Int'l Rep. Walter E. Smishek, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, reported that during the past year 11 new units with 140 members had been organized. Other reports detailed the donation of \$2,500 to assist members in Palo, Sask., who went through a 6-month-long lockout last winter; the raising of \$1,900 for political action in the provincial election; and RWDSU participation in various labor activities.



Walter Smishek

The Convention proposed that each local set up an organizing committee composed of three or more active members and that this committee be headed up by Joint Board executive officers and full-time representatives. The editorial staff of the RWDSU Record was highly commended by the convention, and a reporter from each local union in the province and from the Joint Board is to be appointed to make sure that news of Saskatchewan activities is sent to the International's paper.

John Poth of Local 542, former first vice-president of the Saskatchewan Joint Board, was elected president of the Joint Board. Len Wallace was elected first vice-president and George Krischke of Local 537 second vice-president. Smishek was returned to office as secretary-treasurer. Executive officers elected were Anne Klassen of Local 558, Jack Fisher of Local 480, Paul Schilder of Local 454, and Bev. Moffat of Local 455.

Thirty-one resolutions dealing with matters ranging from night opening of retail stores to international affairs were put before the convention and were adopted. The union again went on record as being opposed to the use of injunctions in labor disputes and any form of compulsory arbitration. The delegates also drew up proposals concerning such items as reduced hours of work, increased annual vacations, company-paid welfare plans, provisions covering severance pay and providing for negotiations before automation is introduced by management.



Convention banquet was festive affair for the 60 delegates, and welcome relaxation after several days' concentration on weighty problems brought before them. Speaking is barrister George Taylor, attorney for the Joint Board.



High point in Saskatchewan Joint Board 4-day convention was address by Provincial Labor Minister C. C. Williams. Seated is former Pres. Len Wallace, who was elected to post of first vice-president. New Joint Board president is Local 542's John Poth.



Saskatchewan Joint Board annual convention gets under way with registration of delegates. The staff worker registering a member is Pres.-elect John Poth of Local 542, who served during the past year as first vice-president.

CLC to Poll Parties on Legislative Program

OTTAWA (CPA).—The Canadian Labor Congress plans to submit the legislative program drafted at its founding convention to Canada's four political parties to determine support among the politicians for its policies. Action to be taken following the polling of the politicians will be decided later.

A similar action was taken by the Canadian Congress of Labor in 1945 and the CCF was the only party to endorse labor's program. From 1943 until its merger with the CLC this year to form the CLC, the Canadian Congress of Labor supported the CCF as "the political arm of labor."

The decision to canvass the parties was taken at the first meeting of the political education committee of the CLC here. The committee endorsed a program to include familiarizing the Congress' 1,050,000 members with current issues, the functions of government, the activities of governments, electoral procedures and similar subjects. Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek of Saskatchewan is a member of the committee.

The committee, chaired by CLC Vice-Pres. Don Swales of Winnipeg, approved a report by CLC Political Education Director Howard Conquergood which

stated that "never before in the affairs of labor has there been the opportunity for a comprehensive program of political education and action as has now been achieved with the merger."

"Perhaps never before has there been a greater need for labor to play its full part in the political life of the nation."

"With an increasing trend toward government involvement in industrial relations, with governments at all levels increasingly influencing the general economy of the country and thereby influencing the standards of living of all, with the second Industrial Revolution posing new problems, living in a world in which the affairs of each nation have a bearing upon the affairs of all nations, the labor movement must take political action if it is to achieve its basic objectives of peace, security and higher standard of living for all."

"In a democratic society such political action must be based on an adequate understanding of all aspects of government, and of political and economic issues."

Committee members approved the publication of a booklet dealing with the structure, program, financing and other details of the four political parties.

CATHOLIC GROUP NEARER TO MERGER


MONTREAL, (CPA).—In a move which could lead to the formation of the first complete and truly national labor organization for the whole of Canada, the 96,000-member Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor voted at its 35th annual convention in support of "the principle of affiliating" with the 1,050,000-member Canadian Labor Congress.

Delegates to the CCCL convention in the Windsor Hotel here greeted the nearly-unanimous decision with prolonged applause. A nine-man committee of Syndicates' officers, headed by President Gerard Picard, will resume talks with CLC officers on the question of unity.

Since the founding convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in Toronto last April empowered CLC officers to hold unity discussions with the CCCL, there have been three meetings between representatives of the two labor bodies.

Officers of the Syndicates have indicated that they do not intend to have their organization—predominantly Catholic, French-speaking and confined to Quebec—merge with the CLC, but rather that the CCCL should affiliate with the larger central labor body. This type of arrangement would mean that the CCCL would be represented in CLC affairs in the same way as the Steel, Auto, Packing-house, Textile and other unions. The major difference, of course, will be that the Syndicates will have a much larger representation in the CLC than any individual union.

Talks on the question of affiliation terms will continue between representatives of the two bodies and the CCCL officers. The latter will then report back to their membership at a special convention to be held next June. A decision to drop the word "Catholic" from the CCCL title—held over from the recent convention will also be discussed at that time.



feature Section

UN DAY

The opening words of the United Nations Charter are: "We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . ."

Today, eleven years after those words were written, many a sober observer of the world scene might urge that those words be amended to read: ". . . to save mankind from utter annihilation." For a third world war would be not merely a "scourge" but very likely the end of all life on this planet.

There is, unfortunately, a tendency on the part of some people to minimize the importance of the United Nations as a medium to prevent war. These critics of the United Nations include both the "let's-go-it-alone" isolationists and those proponents of world government who claim that the UN's concessions to national interests make it ineffectual as an instrument to maintain peace.

The best answer to both groups is the continued existence of the UN itself, and its constantly growing record of achievements in contributing to the peace, security and well-being of the world. These achievements are gaining universal recognition in the celebration of October 24 as UN Day.

In the United States, UN Day is officially sponsored by the government, and the President annually issues a UN Day Proclamation. During the week ending Oct. 24, many groups and communities throughout the country will hold official observances of the event, and unions will be

among the active participants in such programs.

In addition, many unions are developing activities of their own to promote UN Day, the only holiday which is celebrated throughout the world by all peoples. These activities include support of UNESCO's Gift Coupon Plan, which promotes trade union education in UN member countries; the CARE Book Program, which sends books about the U. S. to unions and individuals overseas; "Magazines for Friendship", which spreads the truth about the U. S. through use of American publications; children's parties with a UN theme which also raise funds for the UN Children's Emergency Fund; visits by individuals and groups to UN headquarters in New York; and other activities as well. (*)

The reasons for such participation by labor in support of the UN were spelled out last December at the historical merger convention of the AFL-CIO in a resolution on international affairs and foreign policy unanimously adopted by the delegates. That resolution's sections on the UN said:

"American labor supports the UN and its specialized Agencies and believes that efforts to build the UN into a more authoritative and effective instrument for maintaining world peace and promoting the fundamental human rights proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations should be redoubled."

(*) For more information on these or other projects dealing with the United Nations, write to the RWDSU Record, 133 West 43 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Photo Contest

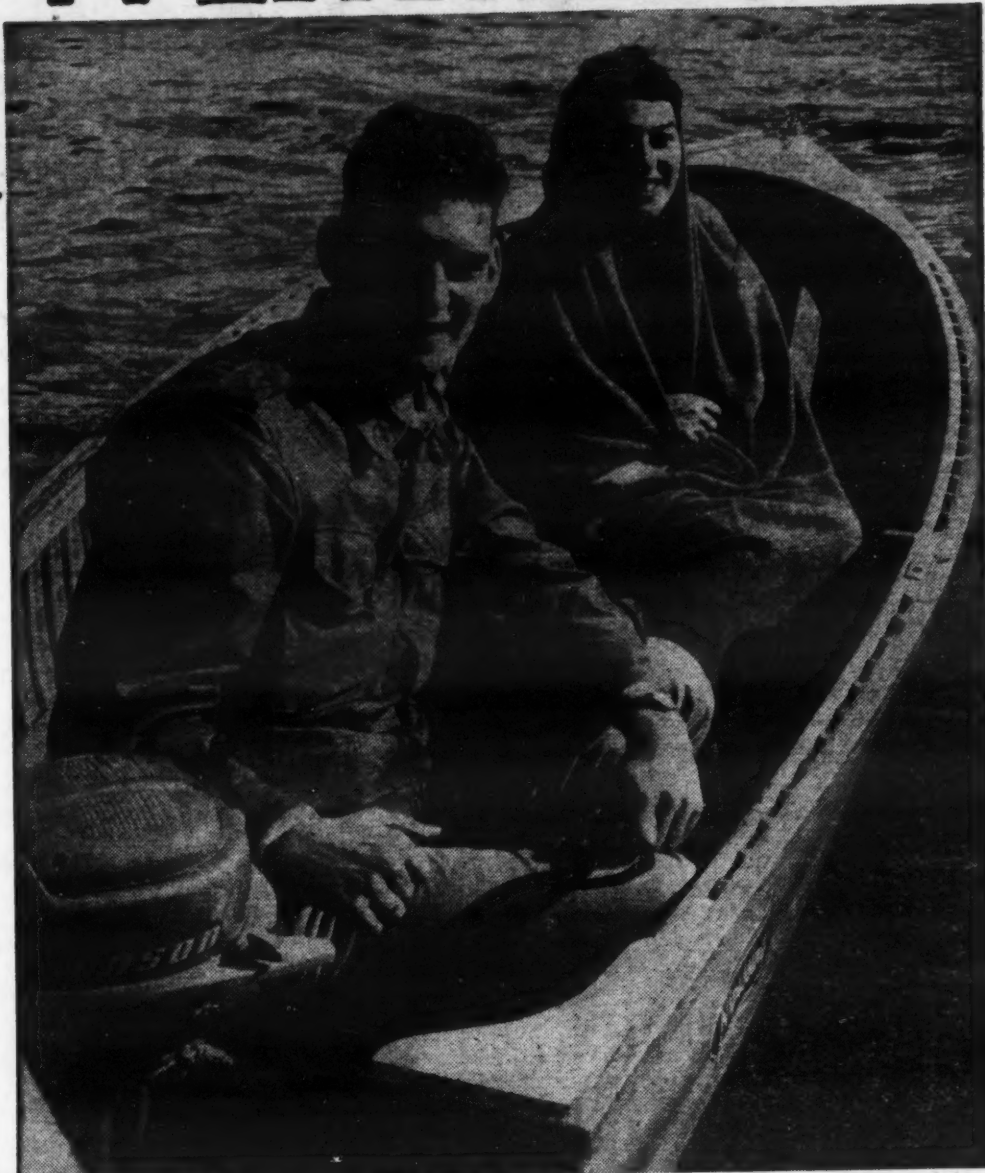
WINNERS!

1

Here are the winners—champions all—in The Record's Photo Contest. Though it was originally planned to have only one grand prize, the judges felt that all three winners shown on this page deserved prizes. Accordingly, Marie White gets \$10 for her second-prize shot of her children and William Briscoe gets an additional \$5 for third prize.

This year's contest, the second run by The Record, drew an incredible number of entries—totaling nearly 1,000. And a remarkable proportion of these showed a high degree of originality and photographic ability. Only limitations of space (and money) prevented us from printing many more prizewinners.

To all who entered, our sincere thanks—and regrets to those who didn't win. Better luck next year!



GERALD GOULD, a member of Local 108 of New Jersey, wins first prize with this photo of his son Larry and girl friend. Gerald is a shoe salesman, works at Wenton's Shoe Store in Jersey City. This prizewinner, taken during summer vacation, was the best of three entries he submitted in the contest.

2



MARIE WHITE, a member of District 65, New York, takes second prize of \$10 with this shot of her children, Doris and Ronald, dressed in their Sunday best and having a good time in the park. Marie is employed at Century Oxford, a ribbon shop.

3



WILLIAM BRISCOE of Battle Creek, Mich. gets third prize award of \$5 for this flash photo of his young twins ralding the refrigerator and smeared with the evidence of their crime. Daddy works at Post Cereals.



How Ike's Tax Cuts Favored the Rich

One question asked by voters about candidates for national office is their attitude on taxes. Do they favor a tax break for the hard-pressed working man and woman, or are they partial to the taxes of big businessmen and coupon clippers? Here are a few facts to show the difference between the approach on taxes of the Eisenhower Administration, and that of the Democrats.

By **ALFRED BAKER LEWIS**

The income and excess profits tax laws afford a perfect example of special favors by the Eisenhower Administration to the rich. One of the early acts of the Eisenhower Administration was to get rid of the corporation excess profits tax law. In an economy where the government is a very large buyer of many commodities, especially armaments which are produced by the largest industrial corporations, the Federal Government through its buying power originates profits to a considerable extent. By ending the excess profits tax the owners of our biggest corporations got an annual gift amounting to about \$2,800,000,000 from the Federal Government repeated every year.

It is a fact that on an average the richer a person is the larger proportion of his income he is likely to get from dividends. Only 8 families out of every hundred own any corporation stock. The top six families in every thousand own four-fifths of all the corporation stock. Four-fifths of all the taxpayers in America receive only about a dime out of every dividend dollar paid out. The top four taxpayers out of every hundred get 76 cents out of every dividend dollar paid out.

So the Eisenhower Administration put over a special income tax credit for dividend receivers. This is natural enough. The wealthy group in America are overwhelmingly Republican, so President Eisenhower and the Republicans favored them overwhelmingly in the tax cuts that they handed out.

This is how it works. The recipient of dividends can deduct 4% of his total dividends—not just from the base on which he calculates his income tax, but from his actual tax. Thus if an automobile worker gets wages amounting to \$5,000, he pays \$420 in tax plus a Social Security tax of \$84 for a total of \$504. But a General Motors stockholder who gets \$5,000 in dividend income pays no Social Security tax, and from the same income tax of \$420 he deducts \$200, so that his total tax is only \$200!

And this is so despite the fact that the stockholder is far richer and does not have to worry, as does the General Motors employee, about paying for life insurance to take care of his family if he should die, or about saving for his old age.

It must be emphasized that this special favor to the rich was not accidental. It was put over by the Administration with almost solid sup-

port of Republicans in Congress, against almost equally solid Democratic opposition. A few "Eisenhower Democrats" from Texas and Virginia voted for it and that was the only break in the Democratic opposition.

The Democrats supported instead two alternative proposals. One would have favored the hard-pressed family man by raising the individual and family exemptions by \$100 each. The other proposal was to give a straight \$20 tax credit to each taxpayer, and the same for each dependent. About twenty Republicans had favored the first proposition in the past. But the Eisenhower Administration used the heaviest pressure it could bring to bear to force them into line to vote against any kind of tax cut for the small taxpayer, and to favor instead the special dividend credit which was particularly helpful to the rich.

The prestige and power of President Eisenhower was involved in that particular fight to help the rich who are in special degree the friends of the Republicans, to an extent that was never done for the mildly liberal proposals made from time to time by Eisenhower, such as his housing program or his program for liberalized foreign trade.

The vote on the Democrats' proposal to help the small taxpayer by a raise of \$100 (from \$600 to \$700) in the exemptions was as follows:

	For \$700 Exemption	Against \$700 Exemption
House Democrats	193	9
House Republicans	10	201
Senate Democrats	43	4
Senate Republicans	2	45

Still another special advantage has been given to corporations and investors in the permission given in the corporation profits and income tax law to step up the rate of depreciation charged against profits, or against an individual's income from property. This works out to permit a much larger rate of depreciation to be charged over the first half of the life of any particular plant or capital improvement, and a smaller rate during the later years of the period during which depreciation can be taken.

Thus the corporation or the individual investor gets the advantage of the interest on the taxes saved in the early years of the life of the plant or equipment in which the investment was made. Needless to say, there is no similar advantage for the wage or salary earner. This provision helps the owners of industry but not the workers or the salaried man at all; and it does so at the expense of the government's revenue.

Yet the Republicans in their 1956 platform had the gall to say they favored tax cuts, when a budget allowed, to help the small taxpayer!



● Sweden's modern distribution methods, backed by retail-wholesale union, include this removable truck body for quick unloading.

Sweden's 'Handels' Has

By ROBERT DOBBS

The Swedish Commercial Workers Union, comparable to our own Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, is part of a nationwide federation of trade unions closely allied with the Labor Party, which has been the major government party since 1932. It's the usual thing for a union in Sweden to have members elected to local government posts and to be represented on commissions set up by the national government to study various conditions with a view to making improvements. As anyone would expect in these circumstances, there have been many advances in social welfare for all the people of Sweden as a result of government initiative.

The union, Svenska Handelsarbetareförbundet (Handels for short), thus works in a national atmosphere much different than that of RWDSU and has somewhat different problems. But in a number of areas Handels members and leaders sweat out the same questions as do RWDSUers. Take membership meeting attendance.

Handels has recently taken steps to make meetings more attractive to its 86,000 members because attendance had fallen off. Sounds familiar? Maybe, but the solution which the Swedish retail and wholesale union is working on is a bit unfamiliar. Among the attractions Handels is offering at membership meetings—besides discussion of union business—are theatrical performances and musical concerts by performers who tour the nation. To quote Handels Pres. Algot Jönsson, "In this way trade union meetings have also become cultural events of a high standard. The members have responded favorably, and very large attendance has resulted."

While a number of benefits Handels members enjoy, such as national health insurance, hours of work, paid holidays and others are provided by law, most union conditions were established first by hard struggle on the part of the workers themselves, including several long and bitter strikes.

In the early days, the Great Strike of 1909 saw Handels members participating along with some 300,000 other members of the national federation. An early Handels strike against a retail employer in Malmö in 1927 lasted 18 months and ended in a contract which is still in effect today. Among



Retail Unions Abroad

The Record here presents the first of a series of articles and pictures describing the ways of unions like ours in other parts of the world. The Record, in this series, hopes to contribute to the understanding among working people of many lands by pointing out not only the differences, but more important, the many likenesses between American workers and their brothers elsewhere on this globe.



● Frozen foods, popular in Sweden, are handled by 'Handels' members.



• 'Handels' union meetings are enlivened by shows put on by members.



• Fiftieth anniversary of union was marked at convention last May.

A Fighting History

the gains the union won in these struggles, in addition to higher wages, was the right to engage in collective bargaining after organizing a shop, cost of living protection, sick benefits and many more rights.

Right now the organized Swedish retail and wholesale workers are looking to improve their conditions in a number of areas. The three key issues occupying their attention are working hours, pensions and store business hours.

Hours of work just this year received government attention, and a proposed law to reduce the 48-hour week one hour in each of three years is expected to come up next spring. Incidentally, the union points out that the contrast with the U. S. 40-hour week is not as great as it first appears, since the number of government-prescribed paid holidays is 18, many more than American legal holidays. Some shops, mainly offices, have 42 and even 39-hour work weeks.

Union Seeks Higher Pensions

Pensions for workers—in addition to the government pension which all Swedish citizens get at the age of 67—are likewise being discussed in Parliament. Handels has won pensions in the cooperatives, whose employees comprise about one-third of the 86,000 membership, but the majority of private firms, comprising about two-thirds of the union, do not include pensions among the union benefits. If the law is enacted it will cover all white collar workers.

A major demand of the union to be pressed in coming contract negotiations with retail establishments is earlier Saturday closing, in view of a recently passed law permitting stores to open one night a week until 8 p.m. instead of the previous 7 o'clock limit.

In a nation whose policies are made by a labor-oriented government, the union fights on such issues as these not only in negotiations, which are carried on with most shops on a nation-wide basis through employer associations, but in the legis-

lative halls as well. Political action is a major concentration of union activity, since the unions share in government responsibility through direct representation.

A list of the stores in which Handels members work reads like a roster of the biggest department and chain stores in Sweden. They include food stores, shoe stores, variety chains, etc. And in each industry they include both cooperative and private enterprise. The co-ops in Sweden run some of the nation's largest and most modern operations.

Wages are based on several factors, including some unique to Americans, such as the age of the worker and the area in which he works. Sweden is divided for cost-of-living purposes into four areas. A retail food worker in the union's headquarters city of Malmö, for example, starting his job at the age of 27 with no industry experience gets a minimum of 530 Kronor, or, at the official rate of exchange in 1955, about \$102 a month. He progresses in each of five years up to 710 Kronor in the fifth year as a minimum. This is equal in American dollars to \$137 a month.

Union contracts, however, also provide that a worker is entitled to increases above this minimum by virtue of more responsible or difficult work.

On wages of 710 Kronor a month the retail food worker pays union dues of 10 Kronor, which also provide his compulsory contribution to the union's unemployment and accident insurance funds. Of course, no absolute comparison can be made between wages here and in Sweden because it takes more dollars to buy the same amount of goods in the United States than it does to buy them in Sweden.

One-Third of Wages for Food

An idea of the way many Swedish workers live is better given by an example of a man with a wife and two children who earns about 10,000 Kronor a year. This comes to about \$164 a month, a more realistic figure than the minimum earned by the retail worker cited, which is regarded as low. The man earning \$164 monthly pays about \$23 a month for his apartment, about \$56 a month for food and \$23 a month for clothing and shoes.



• Retail unionists discuss store hours with Stockholm's Lord Mayor (at head of table, left), who has been a member of 'Handels' 30 years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

He and Wife Find 'Record' Good Reading

To the Editor:

I must congratulate you on the good reading material in The Record. My wife, an ex-member of a CIO union, always takes time out of a hectic scheduled day to read it, just in case I don't. The paper is newsy and has many articles of human interest. Keep up the good work.

EDWARD EDELSTEIN
New York City, N.Y.

He's for Political Action by Unions

To the Editor:

I must admit that in the past I have had many doubts about unions taking up politics. I've felt that unions should stick to their main job—and God knows it's a big enough job—of getting more money in the pay envelope for the workers. But lately I've changed my mind, and that's why I think The Record is right in telling people about politics and the election now going on.

The fact is that politics means a lot to our pay envelopes. Take taxes, for example, and the cost of living, and the government's minimum wage. I know plenty of people, friends of mine in Chicago, who were working on jobs at \$35 a week or less, and suddenly last March they got a raise to \$1 an hour. They never knew why this happened, until I told them about how the unions went out to raise the government's minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, and how our union is still fighting to get retail workers covered under the law.

I was very proud of my union in talking to these people, and I know I have them won over to voting for Stevenson, Kefauver and Stengel because these are people who are backed by unions, and will do right by unions.

You just can't get away from politics. As long as politicians will decide taxes, minimum wages, new schools for your kids, social security, etc., working people have to take an interest in politics and have to back up candidates who are on their side.

JOSEPH RENALDI
Chicago, Ill.

Says Jane Goodsell Lightens 'Record'

To the Editor:

Jane Goodsell has a good sense of humor, based on the realities of life and I am always glad to read her columns. It lightens up your paper and gives every reader a chuckle. She personally may be nearing middle age or older but she keeps the spirit of youth.

SULAMITH SOKOLSKY
New York, N.Y.

Bravo for Goodsell, Marjorie Glaubach

To the Editor:

Bravo! The Jane Goodsell article in the Sept. 16 issue ("My New Hat"), was a stroke of genius.

May we have more such provocative subjects, with comments by Jane Goodsell and drawings by Marjorie Glaubach? Thank you for a most enjoyable article.

DOROTHEA R. MAUREL
Bronx, N.Y.

Int'l. Rep. Frank Meloni — Man of Many Talents

CAMDEN, N. J.—Frank Meloni, a man of many talents, has at least one title to fit each of his varied interests. Here are a few of the most important ones:

1. International representative, RWDSU. (That's the bread-and-butter one.)
2. New Jersey State Assemblyman, representing Camden.
3. President of the South Jersey Industrial Union Council.
4. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Organization for Social Service.
5. Associate co-chairman of the Camden County Community Chest.
6. Democratic Party County Committeeman, Pennsauken Township, N. J.
7. Trustee, Camden County Red Cross.
8. Trustee, Cerebral Palsy Association.
9. Trustee, Camden County Association for Retarded Children.
10. Vice-President of the forthcoming campaign to raise \$6,600,000 for Camden County's three hospitals.

Many leading figures in the community have pointed out that Meloni's participation in these community organizations involves a great deal more than merely the use of his name on a letterhead. They have paid tribute to him as an active and effective community leader.

In the case of the Union Organization for Social Service, its executive secretary, George E. Norcross, has termed Meloni's work "a most noteworthy job in this community service field." The UOSS, a member agency of the Community Chest, is the only organization of its kind in the country. It serves as a social agency, operated by and for the AFL and CIO unions in the community to deal with the many social problems confronting members of those unions in their daily lives.

In the other organizations, too, Meloni makes a valuable contribution. His only problem appears to be what to do during his spare time.



FRANK MELONI

What does he do in spare time?

MOVIES

in review

LUST FOR LIFE—★★★★

This production is an important contribution to the culture of our time, an outstanding work of dramatic art. The subject is the life story of the great modern painter, Vincent Van Gogh. The picture is a thing of beauty and will be enjoyed for a long time.

The script, based on the biographical novel of Irving Stone, is written by Norman Corwin with refreshing vitality and healthy realism. It is the tragic story of a genius who had to paint to express his feelings. It is a story of personal failure and artistic triumph, of great misery and creative joy, of emotional imbalance and great sensitivity. The performance of Kirk Douglas is unbelievably superb. The direction of Vincente Minelli is on the same level. The cast is generally excellent.



Kirk Douglas

The viewer is helped to see nature through the eyes and feelings of an unusual talent. This produces remarkable sights with exciting color and design. Every scene is a work of art—every moment an experience. Technically, and artistically, Lust For Life represents a high point in the attainment of unity and harmony of all the skills involved in producing a modern film. The script, acting, direction, lighting, color, make-up, scenery, costume, photography—they are all wonderful. This is a work of dedication.

MGM and everyone associated with Lust For Life should be congratulated. This film is a credit to the United States and will win more than one award both here and abroad.

—HARRY RHEIN

THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE FREE—★★★

The Best Things in Life are Free is a natural musical for Hollywood. It is the story of successful songwriters Buddy DeSylva, Lew Brown and Ray Henderson, each from a different part of the country and with vastly different backgrounds. The late DeSylva pointed himself towards Hollywood and big success. Brown was a two-fisted strong man who kept up his relations with the underworld. Henderson was a family man.

The story has been put together out of the songs, old musical plots and possibly a little of their actual lives. Michael Curtis, the director, has given the movie the flamboyance that was the hallmark of the jazz era. In the role of Kitty Kane, Sheree North shows herself not only as an excellent dancer but a warm and sensitive actress. Gordon MacRae as the sleek-haired, smooth-talking DeSylva, and Dan Dailey as Henderson, help supply the musical talent.



Ernest Borgnine

But once again Ernest Borgnine steals the show. He proves his versatility as the loud-mouthed but soft-hearted musician.

The plot means little—it resembles at least ten other musicals, not much better and not much worse—but when you leave the theatre you'll find yourself humming some of the all-time hits like the title song, "Sunny Side Up," "Black Bottom," "Sonny Boy," and "Birth of the Blues".

—ROSEMARIE DA SILVA

RECORD MOVIE RATING

★★★★	★★★	★★
Lust For Life	The Best Things in Life are Free	The Power & The Prize
Bus Stop	Tea & Sympathy	Toward The Unknown
War and Peace	The Silent World	The Vagabond King
La Strada	Attack	Beyond A Reasonable Doubt
The King and I	The Bad Seed	The Sharkfighters
Rififi	The Ambassador's Daughter	Phantom Horse
Oklahoma	Back From Eternity	
	High Society	
	Moby Dick	



FOR TOO MANY

By JANE GOODSELL

With the possible exception of an after-the-funeral gathering, the least jolly of all social get-togethers is a large afternoon tea.

The atmosphere at these soirees is one of such distressing daintiness that a smile displaying teeth seems like an uncouth expression of animal spirits.

Large groups of women have an over-refining effect on each other, and the group behavior at an afternoon tea is so restrained that it is kind of spooky. Simperingly sweet expressions and carefully marcelled hair-dos are the order of the day.

Whether this strange behavior is due to a set of rules passed on from mother to daughter, or whether it is basic feminine instinct, I do not know. But even the most forthright and unconventional women succumb. Bouncing outdoor girls lower their booming voices to discreet murmurs, and don high heels and company manners.

Guests must be dressed to the nines with spotless white gloves and matched accessories. On no other social occasion is one subjected to such careful scrutiny by other guests. The reason is simple. There is so little else to do.



Since the guest remains at a tea such a short time (half an hour is about par), she spends a disproportionate amount of time getting ready for it. The preparations are elaborately fussy, but the rewards are few.

Conversation consists mostly of ladylike murmurs of "How lovely!" "So delightful!" and "How nice to see you." Actual discussions are unsuitable at a tea. Gossip is impossible because of the risk involved in so large and fluid a gathering. Humor must be so insipid as to provoke only the most restrained trills of amusement.

The food at teas is pretty and dainty, and the tea table is a lovely sight to behold. This is a must, not so much to stimulate appetites as to give the guests their opportunity to murmur "Lovely!" and "Exquisite!" After all, they have to say something as they stand around, sipping daintily and nibbling petit fours and cucumber sandwiches.

Teas are not as numerous as they used to be, but the ladies are still entertaining (I use the word very loosely) other ladies at tea from two to five o'clock.

Every time an invitation appears in my mailbox announcing this fact, I curse the day I was born a woman.



Illustrations by Marjorie Glanbach

High Rents, New Squeeze On Mortgage Money

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for The Record

Looking for a roof to cover your family's head? Then you're in a real squeeze between scarce mortgage money, the slow-down in home building and rising interest rates on the one hand, and steadily-increasing rents on the other.

Moreover, bankers and builders are demanding that the Administration again raise the interest rate on VA and FHA mortgages from the present 4½ and 5 percent respectively, even though the rate was raised three years ago. The country's biggest builder, William Levitt, who has been urging another boost to loosen up mortgage money, recently sounded out Government officials and reported his impression the Administration would raise the rate again after the election.

At the same time, rents are reaching for the sky. The nationwide vacancy rate is at a low 2.2 percent rate and landlords are demanding still more money. In Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland and Minneapolis, average rents already are from 40 to 50 percent higher than before the Korean war. In Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and several other towns, they are up 30 to 40 percent. (In comparison, rents in New York and Philadelphia, which still have controls, are up only 16 to 18 percent.)

But a family seeking a house of its own now finds that (1) fewer lenders will give a mortgage at the Government-guaranteed 4½-5 percent rate, but want 5 to 6; (2) lenders are unwilling to give mortgages for more than two-thirds of the appraised value of already-existing homes (resales); (3) thus more buyers are under pressure to take out second mortgages which carry effective interest rates of 8 percent and higher; (4) fewer moderate-price new homes are available because builders, unable to get large-scale financing, devote their facilities to fewer but costlier homes. In fact, builders threaten that only about half as many houses will be built next year as in recent years.

The only moves the Government has made to alleviate the pinch are futile, builders say. Recently the Government lowered from 7 to 5 percent the down payment on homes appraised at \$9,000 or less, and increased the borrowing capacity of savings and loan associations. But there are very few homes on the market anyway under \$9,000.

Builders Have Made Their Pile

Builders like Levitt who are pressing for a raise in interest rates are doing you no favor. They have made huge profits through Government-guaranteed home financing because the inflated tags on their houses have been masked by long mortgages. If the tag on a house rose from \$12,000 to \$15,000, stretching the mortgage from 20 years to 30 kept the monthly payments near the same level. Most people, to their own disadvantage, are more interested in the monthly payments than the ultimate cost of the house.

Unless the Government takes more energetic and less-costly steps to relieve the money shortage than it has, a home-seeker is in a dilemma. Let's canvass the potential financial strategy a family in urgent need of a house might use in this situation:

1—Existing houses on the market are moving slowly because of the scarcity of mortgage money. Thus, a buyer is in a better bargaining position if he can arrange the financing. The likelihood is that you may have to do some extra looking to get a mortgage for more than two-thirds of the value, and at a rate under 6 percent. It will pay you to try as many savings institutions, mortgage and insurance companies as you can reach, because lending policies and availability of funds vary.

If you can raise the sizable down payment required on older houses, through personal or family resources, your chances of getting a moderate interest rate are even better. You may be able to take over the existing mortgage with its lower rate not now obtainable, without refinancing. If not, see if the seller will take a short-term second mortgage for part of the down payment at a rate under 6 percent. But avoid any second mortgage requiring a "discount"; meaning, you sign a mortgage for \$5,000, say, but get only \$4500.

2—Your mortgage prospects are improved if you can undertake larger monthly payments and a shorter repayment period. Lenders are more likely to insist on discounts on 30-year mortgages than for those which will be repaid in 20 years. Shorter-term mortgages also reduce the total interest you pay. An increased payment on your house actually is the most profitable safe investment a moderate-income family can make. Your savings invested in your own home earn you 5 to 6 percent, compared to the 3 or 4 earned by bank accounts, bonds, insurance policies, etc. Figure that each \$1,000 of down payment saves you \$800-\$900 interest on a 30-year mortgage. Or by undertaking larger monthly payments and a 20-year mortgage instead of 30, you can save \$3,600 to \$4,200 on the interest cost of a \$12,000 mortgage.

3—As well as the interest rate and discount fees, watch out for excessive closing costs, increasingly used by lenders as a concealed interest-rate rise.



STOP THE

PRESS...

- **SPEAK UP** in a letter to the editor. Tell about your beefs, your ideas, your opinions.
- **KEEP UP** the flow of news and pictures from your local. Make sure your local's news gets into The Record.
- **SIZE UP** the problems and the progress of your RWDSU by reading The Record regularly. Use the paper as an organizing medium, a collective bargaining weapon, as a means of building and strengthening your union.

In a few weeks a poster like the one on this page, suitable for hanging on shop bulletin boards and in local union offices, will be sent to all locals of the RWDSU. Look for The Record poster in your shop and local office. But don't wait for the poster to come before you begin to use your union newspaper to communicate your ideas and beefs, the accomplishments and the problems of your local to 165,000 other RWDSUers throughout the United States and Canada. It's one of the best ways RWDSUers can help each other—by learning from each other in the struggle for the better things of life.

Put your local on The



Write RWDSU Record
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